

SECRET

Journal - Office of Legislative Counsel
Friday - 17 January 1969

Page 3

9. (Internal Use Only - LLM) Spoke with the office of Program Evaluation and Planning, Social Security Administration, and learned that the Social Security Administration's proposed report to the Senate Finance and House Ways and Means Committees would be transmitted either today or over the weekend. I was informed that although in constant contact with the Civil Service Commission and State Department, the Social Security Administration had not yet received written comments but that such replies were expected.

10. (Secret - GLC) Dropped by to see Bill Woodruff to get his impression of Senator Stephen Young's (D., Ohio) attack on the floor of the Senate earlier today on the Agency and the Director regarding the Pueblo. Woodruff said there were very few members on the floor at the time and, although Young's charges were extremely pointed, he thought it best not to dignify them by having any of our Subcommittee members speak on the subject.

11. (Confidential - GLC) Talked with C. B. Morrison, on the staff of Senator Allen Ellender (D., La.), and suggested that Senator Ellender visit the Agency, if his schedule would permit. We could talk with him about his recent trip to the Soviet Union and also talk with him a little bit about the Agency. Morrison thought this was a good idea. He said he would take this up with the Senator and be back in touch with us in the next few days.

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JOHN M. MAURY
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cc:
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Mr. Houston
Mr. Goodwin

OPPB
EA/DDP

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SECRET

125

PUEBLO-CIA

WASHINGTON (AP)-A MEMBER OF THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE TODAY CALLED THE PUEBLO AFFAIR "ANOTHER HUGE BLUNDER OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY" (CIA) REMINISCENT OF THE BAY OF PIGS INCIDENT IN CUBA AND CALLED FOR THE SACKING OF ITS DIRECTOR, RICHARD HELMS.

"THE CIA SHOULD BE SHAKEN UP AND CHANGED FROM THE TOP DOWN," SENATOR STEPHEN M. YOUNG, DEMOCRAT-OHIO, SAID IN A SENATE SPEECH, CALLING IT "UNFORTUNATE" THAT HELMS IS BEING RETAINED BY PRESIDENT-ELECT NIXON.

HE SAID HELMS "MUST TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY" FOR THE ENTIRE PUEBLO INCIDENT WHICH HE SAID "WAS REMINISCENT OF THE CIA ILL-CONCEIVED AND POORLY PLANNED BAY OF PIGS OPERATION--A HORRENDOUS BLUNDER."

YOUNG WAS ALSO SHARPLY CRITICAL OF COMMANDER LLOYD BUCHER, BOTH FOR FAILING TO FIGHT BACK WHEN NORTH KOREANS CAPTURED THE SPY SHIP LAST JANUARY AND FOR SIGNING STATEMENTS DURING THE 11 MONTHS OF IMPRISONMENT BEFORE HE AND HIS CREW WERE RELEASED LAST MONTH.

"IN THE ENTIRE HISTORY OF THE REPUBLIC," HE SAID, "NO UNITED STATES NAVAL VESSEL EVER SURRENDERED TO AN ENEMY WITHOUT FIRING A SHOT."

YOUNG SAID FUTURE SPY SHIPS "MUST BE SEPARATED ABSOLUTELY FROM OUR NAVY," NOTING THAT SOVIET SPY SHIPS ARE USUALLY DISGUISED AS FISHING TRAWLERS.

WE328PES JAN 17

Electoral reform. The hearings will begin at 10:00 a.m. in the Senate Office Building. Persons interested in being heard should contact the Subcommittee staff in room 419 of the Senate Office Building.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll. Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOTICE OF FIRST MEETING OF THE AMERICAN GROUP OF THE INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for 10 minutes on extraneous matters, without regard to the rule of germaneness.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Colorado? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, the first meeting in the 91st Congress of the American group of the Interparliamentary Union will be held at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, January 29, in the Senate conference room, S-207, in the Senate wing of the Capitol. As each Senator knows, all Members of the Senate are members of the American group, and all are eligible to attend. The meeting will be given over to the election of officers for 1969-70, and to other matters of an organizational nature. I hope as many as can will plan to be present.

THE U.S.S. "PUEBLO" INCIDENT

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, as an American, I rejoiced with all other Americans on Christmas Eve when the 81 living crew members of the U.S.S. *Pueblo* were released by their captors, the North Koreans.

While I remain deeply grateful that the *Pueblo* crew has been returned to safety in these United States, the manner in which their release was arranged has some disturbing aspects to it. Without wishing to at all dampen the good will owed these men for their service to their country, I do believe a few comments are in order.

At the outset let me make it clear that my concern for these men and their families is no less genuine and humanitarian than those who arranged for their release.

However, I cannot help but believe that the final chapter of this phase of the *Pueblo* affair has not yet been written. Many questions must be answered, and the American people have the right to know the answers.

The timing of this affair appears to me to be the most curious. If we intended to admit before the whole world that we were wrong, and then to deny that our apology was valid, did we have to wait 11 months to do it?

In the spring of 1968, in the hearings before the Defense Appropriations Committee, I raised the question of whether or not we would apologize for this incident. I was told by Defense Department officials in substance that—and I cannot quote them directly because this occurred during a classified part of the hearing—such a move would be unthinkable on our part because it would cause a great loss of honor and prestige to the United States. I asked DOD officials a simple question in reply: "What prestige?" I told them in substance that "when a fourth-rate power can hijack one of our ships on the high seas and get away with it, what honor and prestige are you talking about?"

So a move which was unthinkable in the spring became policy by winter. However, it was the added dimension of this policy which really disturbs me.

Not only did we admit to Communist charges that we intruded into the North Korean territorial waters, but we then turned around and advertised that we had lied about it.

The document we signed will make an excellent propaganda piece throughout the Communist nations where our repudiation of it will not be heard. The document will also be effective in underdeveloped areas where the Communists can show "proof" of U.S. "aggression" to the uneducated. But worst of all, the fact that we signed a document we knew was false and that we admitted it can—and I certainly expect that it will—be used against us in, as an example, our Vietnam negotiations in Paris and at any other time in the future when we sit across the conference table from the Reds.

Let us also face this fact: The North Koreans still have the ship, what is left of it, and there is virtually no hope of ever retrieving it.

We still do not know how many secret documents were aboard when the *Pueblo* was captured. On June 10, 1968, when the Navy Department appeared before the Defense Appropriations Committee, I said I considered the *Pueblo* affair "a case of rather extreme, in my opinion, neglect." I said then, and I will repeat now, that the *Pueblo* affair raised in my mind grave doubts on "the use of those self-destruct devices, the question of why the instructions under which the commander of the *Pueblo* handled the ship as he did, and the question of allowing information to fall into the hands of the North Koreans."

In briefings, the Department of Defense has insisted that it would not have been feasible to have used adequate self-destruct devices on the *Pueblo*, thus preventing the enemy from capturing our equipment and documents. Frankly, I doubt the authenticity of DOD's posture in this regard. In light of the very successful self-destruct devices we use in aircraft, it seems highly unlikely to me that we could not have protected our papers and equipment aboard ship.

Inquiries are now being conducted into the entire *Pueblo* incident. Hopefully, these probes will answer many of our questions about this affair. Many questions, however, may remain unanswered. For these the American people deserve and must have answers. They must be

truthful about the timing of the release of the crew. They must be told the truth as to why we apologized and then lied. But more than anything else that will be revealed through investigation, the American people need to know that we will never suffer another *Pueblo*.

We need to know that the enemy, be they North Koreans, Chinese, East Germans, Soviets, or whoever, will not get away with a *Pueblo* ever again. The American people need such assurance, but the enemy needs it even more.

AMENDMENT OF RULE XXII

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution (S. Res. 11) to amend rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

THE CASE FOR OPEN DEBATE

Mr. FANNIN. Mr. President, over the years there have been many eloquent attacks and rebuttals on the question of limitation of debate in the U.S. Senate. Those of us who come upon such well-plowed ground cannot hope to shed much in the way of original thought upon this subject; yet I am sure there are good reasons and necessary arguments that it would be well to cover again so they will be fresh as we once again consider the question.

It is curious to me that there seems to be a singular case of split vision operating upon our national scene today. Almost any paper or magazine on the newsstand has an article or reference made to the rights of minorities. There is a strong assertion made that the "rights" of certain minorities are violated if they are not allowed to disrupt the educational processes of large institutions of learning when they do not agree 100 percent with every aspect of the operation of that school.

The rights of racial minorities are constantly held before us in the public print and on the air, as they should be.

I would not wish to be mistaken, Mr. President, by having my remarks interpreted to mean that I would do away with these reports of the rights of these minorities. However, if there is a creed operative in the public outpouring upon the rights of minorities today, I think it might well read something like this:

"We hereby pledge ourselves to uphold and promulgate the cause of proclaiming the 'rights' of certain minorities."

I think that might be the correct wording of such a creed, Mr. President, and I think its wording to be very important. There apparently is no concerted effort to uphold the rights of all minorities—only certain minorities. I speak firsthand, Mr. President, because I have personally been the victim of discrimination, and witnessed such selective discrimination.

In my State of Arizona, we have a great number of American Indians. These people—wards of the Federal Government—have been largely mistreated and ill-used by the very Government sworn by treaty to protect them; yet there is no great national outcry to right these wrongs. Those of us speaking out on behalf of the American Indian are distinctly in the minority. We are often ignored, seldom heeded, and our efforts are frequently rewarded with a great deal of lipservice and little tangible result.

UPI-94

(RABORN)

RELEASE AT 6:30 PM

NEW YORK--ADM. WILLIAM RABORN JR., FORMER CHIEF OF THE CIA AND THE NAVY'S POLARIS MISSILE PROGRAM, SAYS "I SHOT MY MOUTH OFF WHEN HE CRITICIZED THE HANDLING OF THE PUEBLO INCIDENT BY THE ARMY CAPTAIN, CMDR. LLOYD BUCHER.

WHEN ORIGINALLY ASKED WHAT HE WOULD HAVE DONE IF HE WERE COMMANDING THE INTELLIGENCE SHIP WHEN IT WAS CAPTURED BY THE NORTH KOREANS IN MAY OF 1968, RABORN REPLIED: "I WOULD'VE SHOT THE HELL OUT OF THEM. I WOULD'VE MADE THOSE NORTH KOREANS PAY A HIGH PRICE."

IN SUNDAY'S EDITION OF PARADE MAGAZINE, A NEWSPAPER SUPPLEMENT, HE SAID: "I THINK I SHOT MY MOUTH OFF. WHEN I READ ABOUT THE CAPTURE OF THE PUEBLO, HOW BUCHER WAS CONSIDERED TO LAY LOW, TO PLAY IT COOL, NOT TO BE AGGRESSIVE, THE REALIZATION THAT NO MAN CAN TRULY REALIZE HOW HE WOULD ACT UNDER THE SAME CONDITIONS.

WOULD RESCIND MY PREVIOUS STATEMENT AND SAY THAT BUCHER MAY HAVE DONE THE RIGHT THING. I AM NOT IN A POSITION TO KNOW, AND I DO NOT WANT TO GENERALIZE IN A SPIRIT OF BRAVADO HOW I WOULD HAVE FOUGHT MYSELF TO THE LAST MAN."

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HEARING 3/10 NX

H PUEBLO 017A

WASHINGTON (UPI)--THE DIRECTOR OF THE HIGHLY SECRET NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY WAS TO APPEAR TODAY BEFORE A SPECIAL HOUSE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING NORTH KOREA'S SEIZURE OF THE USS PUEBLO. GEN. MARSHALL F. CARTER WAS THE LEAD-OFF WITNESS AS A SENATE ARMED SERVICES SUBCOMMITTEE RESUMED ITS INQUIRY INTO THE SHIP'S MISSION, WHICH WAS RATED "LOW RISK" BY AMERICAN MILITARY LEADERS.

AFTER AN INITIAL OPEN SESSION LAST TUESDAY WITH ADM. THOMAS S. MOORE, CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, THE SUBCOMMITTEE HEARD BY SEN. OTIS G. PIKE, D-N.Y., SWITCHED TO CLOSED SESSIONS WITH INTELLIGENCE OFFICIALS.

AMONG THOSE APPEARING WERE RICHARD HELMS, DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY, AND AIR FORCE BRIG. GEN.

D. STAKLEY, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF RECONNAISSANCE FOR THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF.

THEY WERE CALLED TO SHED LIGHT ON WHY THE PUEBLO MISSION WAS SET, SOME DETAILS OF THE SHIP'S INTELLIGENCE COLLECTIONS AND HOW FAR NATIONAL SECURITY WAS COMPROMISED BY NORTH KOREA'S CAPTURE OF SECRET INFORMATION.

MOORE TESTIFIED TUESDAY THAT THE MILITARY CHAIN OF COMMAND "GOOFED" IN CERTIFYING THE PUEBLO MISSION "LOW RISK" AND THUS DENYING IT SPECIAL NAVAL OR AIR PROTECTION.

FRIDAY, THE PANEL IS EXPECTED TO HOLD TWO MORE SESSIONS.

BR712AES

CONGRESS-PUEBLO

WASHINGTON (AP)—IN SPITE OF STRONGER MEASURES TO PROTECT AMERICAN SHIPS ON THE HIGH SEAS, THE NAVY CAN'T GUARANTEE THERE WON'T BE MORE INCIDENTS SUCH AS NORTH KOREA'S SEIZURE OF THE USS PUEBLO, ACCORDING TO ADM. THOMAS H. MOORER.

THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS TOLD A SPECIAL HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE TUESDAY THAT SINCE THE CAPTURE OF THE PUEBLO JAN. 23, 1968, HE HAD ORDERED A RE-EXAMINATION OF ALL ASPECTS OF THE SEABORNE INTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS.

MOORER, LEADOFF WITNESS BEFORE THE PANEL, SAID THESE MEASURES RESULTING FROM THE STUDY INVOLVED IMPROVED PROTECTION, BETTER CONTROL AND DESTRUCTION METHODS FOR CLASSIFIED INFORMATION AND EQUIPMENT, AND TIGHTER OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES.

BUT WHEN ASKED IF HE COULD GIVE ASSURANCES THERE WON'T BE REPEATS OF THE PUEBLO INCIDENT, MOORER REPLIED:

"NO SIR, I CAN'T ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEE THEY WILL NOT OCCUR. BUT WE WILL TAKE EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION. WE WILL MAKE ADEQUATE PROVISION WITH PLANS AND FORCES TO PREVENT SUCH INCIDENTS.

"BUT I CAN'T GUARANTEE THAT AN ENEMY FORCE WON'T STEAM OUT ONTO THE HIGH SEAS AND SEIZE ONE OF OUR SHIPS," HE SAID.

MOORER, DUE TO RETURN TODAY FOR MORE QUESTIONING IN CLOSED SESSION, WAS TO BE FOLLOWED BY RICHARD HELMS, HEAD OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.

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UPI-99

(PUEBLO)

WASHINGTON--A SPECIAL HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE INVESTIGATING THE PUEBLO INCIDENT RECEIVED A PRIVATE BRIEFING TODAY FROM TOP OFFICIALS CONNECTED WITH THE SPY SHIP'S ILL-FATED SUPER-SECRET MISSION.

ADM. THOMAS H. MOORER, CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, SAID HE DETAILED FOR THE ARMED SERVICES PANEL MEASURES THAT ARE NOW TAKEN TO PROVIDE OUTSIDE PROTECTION FOR INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS SIMILAR TO THE MISSION ON WHICH THE PUEBLO WAS LOST TO NORTH KOREA.

THE ADMIRAL HAD TESTIFIED IN OPEN SESSION TUESDAY THAT NO SUCH MEASURES WERE TAKEN IN THE PUEBLO'S CASE BECAUSE THE MISSION WAS DEEMED "LOW RISK."

MOORER SAID HE ALSO ASSURED THE PANEL TODAY THAT MILITARY AND CIVILIAN EXPERTS DEVOTE "HUNDREDS OF HOURS" TO THE ANALYSIS OF THE RISKS AND BENEFITS OF EACH MISSION BEFORE IT IS UNDERTAKEN.

THE PANEL FINISHED WITH MOORER FOR THE TIME BEING TODAY AND BEGAN TAKING TESTIMONY FROM RICHARD HELMS, DIRECTOR OF THE CIA.

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